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*Yours Sincerely,*

*Jessie A. Fowler.*



LIFE OF  
DR. FRANÇOIS JOSEPH GALL

Craniologist

AND

Founder of Phrenology.

BY

MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER, F.A.I.,

*Co-editor of "The Phrenological Magazine";  
"The Phrenological Dictionary";  
and "Phrenology Proved."*

ILLUSTRATED.

*Issued as a tribute to Dr. Gall's memory in this the Centenary Year of  
Phrenology.*

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1896.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

*D*edication.

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TO

SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S.,

DISTINGUISHED ALIKE AS A PHYSICIAN AND SCIENTIST,

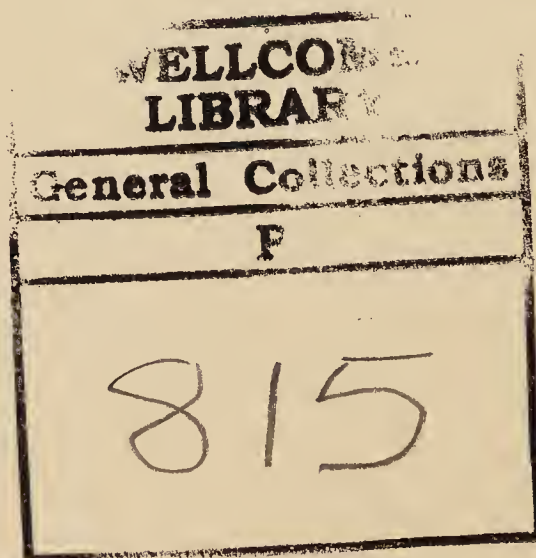
THIS LIFE OF DR. GALL

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

*London,*

*March, 1896.*

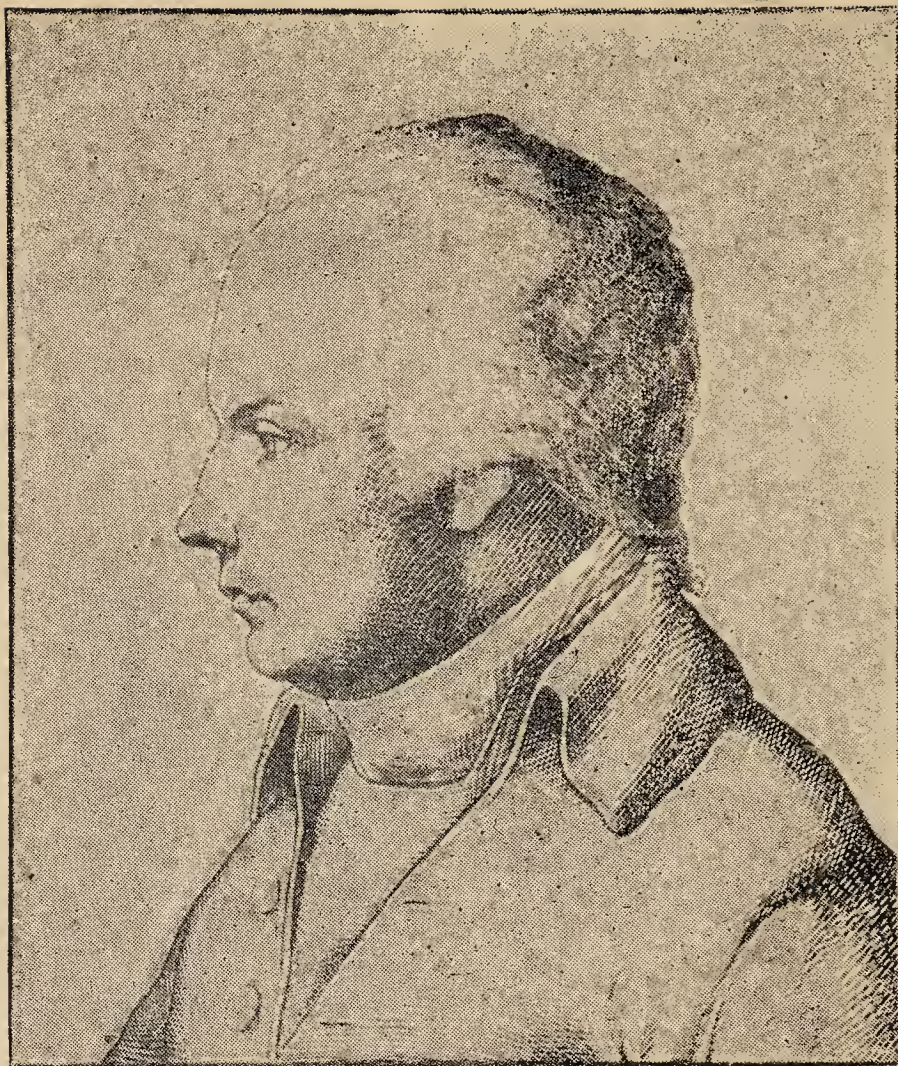


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*From a portrait taken from "Zweihundert Bildnisse und Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter deutschen Männer," Leipzig, 1857.*

*J. Gall*

**BORN MARCH 9th, 1758,**  
*At Tiefenbronn, near Pforzheim,  
in Swabia, in the Duchy of Baden,  
Germany.*

**DIED AUGUST 22nd, 1828,**  
*Buried, at Père la Chaise, Paris,  
France.*

**COPIE DU REGISTRE DE LA PAROISSE.**

Date.	Dies Natalis.		Parentes.	Patrini.
1758.	IX. Martii.	FRANCISCUS JOSEPHUS.	JOSEPHUS ANTONIUS GALL, civis et Mercator.  ANNA MARIA BILLINGERIN, Uxor Cins.	LUDOVICUS PFEFFINGER, civis et hospes ad ceroum.



LIFE OF  
DR. FRANÇOIS JOSEPH GALL,  
Craniologist,  
*FOUNDER OF PHRENOLOGY.*

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CHAPTER I.

HIS CHILDHOOD, COLLEGE LIFE, AND EARLY MANHOOD—WHEN HE BEGAN TO RECEIVE IMPRESSIONS AND MAKE OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE TALENTS, CHARACTERISTICS, AND DISPOSITIONS OF HIS COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS.

**F**RANÇOIS JOSEPH GALL, M.D., the first Phrenologist, was a man of superior merits as a discoverer and faithful interpreter of nature. He was one of those privileged individuals who live at the interval of ages, and who teach us what advances the human mind can make.

Just now, towards the close of the nineteenth century, we have the wonders of photography; and a hundred years previous, at the close of the eighteenth century, Dr. Gall was disclosing in lectures—of which he made no secret while permitted to give them in Vienna—his wonderful observations and researches.

He possessed by nature a happy organization, a point which Dr. Fossati and his biographers fully realized. Dr. Gall says, in the preface to his "Anatomie sur les fonctions du Cerveau," that, "When any discovery or new doctrine is announced, the question is usually asked how the author conceived the first idea."

Although the same experiments do not always lead different persons to form the same ideas, yet, when these same experiments are collected and presented in order, they give rise to meditations in the mind of the reader which correspond so closely to those of the author, and the discovery often appears to him so natural an event, that he is ready to exclaim, "Why did I not make this discovery long ago?"

Dr. Gall says, "This is precisely what has happened with respect to my doctrine, the origin of which rests on very ordinary facts. Most of those who have heard my lectures have said to themselves—and I doubt not but most of my readers will say likewise—"How is it possible that these truths have been so long overlooked?"

His family were originally Italians, and his grandparents lived in Milan, and were known by the name of Gallo.\*

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\* From Lavater and Gall. *Physionomie et Phrénologie, Rendues intelligibles pour tout le monde. Par H. Ysabeau. Paris: Garnier Frères, Libraires-Editeurs. 2nd Partie. Notice sur Gall et ses ouvrages.*

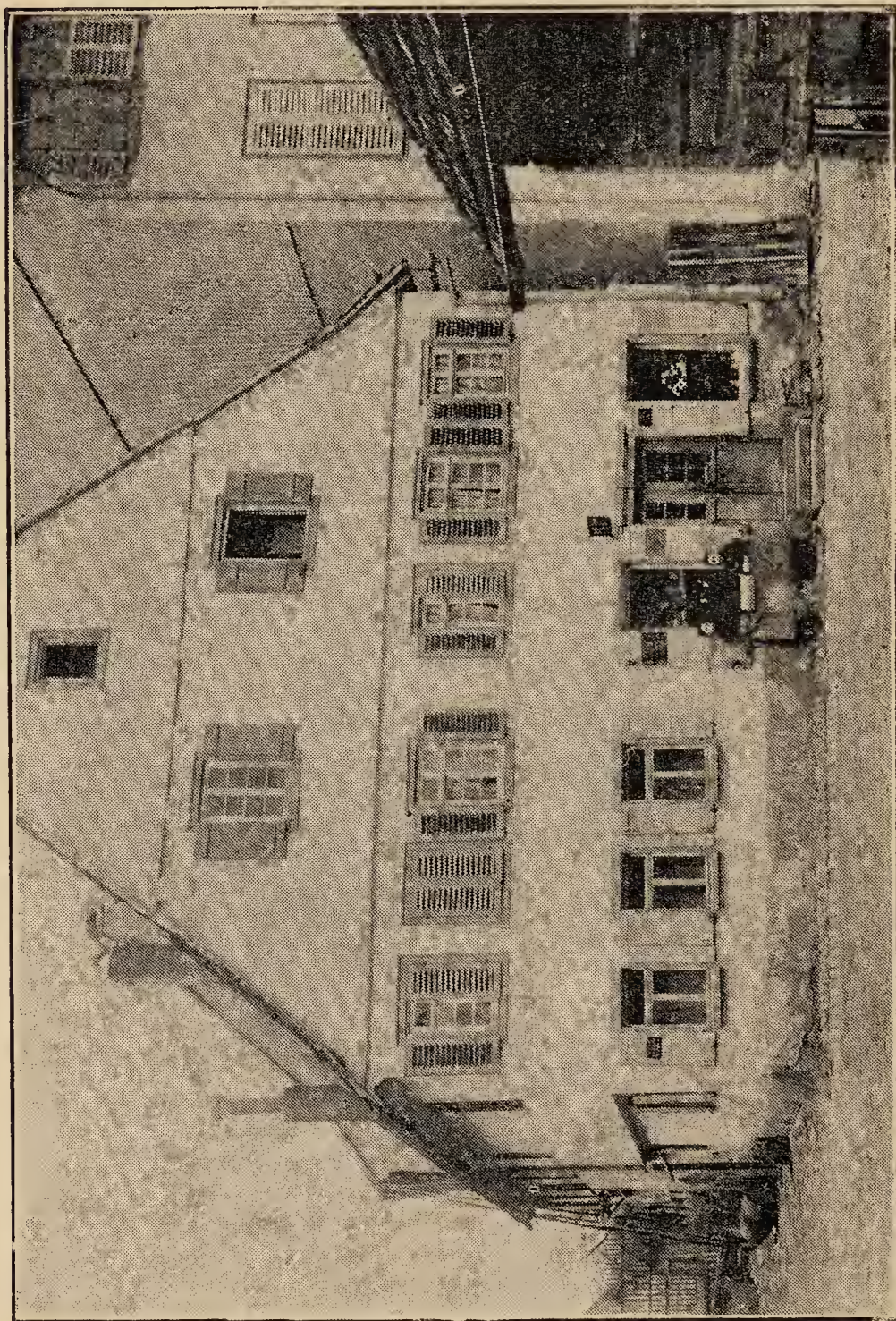


The "Allegmneine Encyklopädie," Leipsig, 1851, says: "Frank Joseph Gall der bekannte Erfinder der Schädellehre wurde im Tiefenbronn, in der Nähe von Pforzheim, am März 1758 geboren. Sein Vater war Kaufmann und hatte zehn Kinder. Nach einer mündlichen Mittheilung Gall's an Dr. Fossati, soll der Grozvater aus dem Mailandischen gestammt und Gallo geheissen haben. Einem Onkel, welcher dem geistlichen Stande angehörte, verdankte Frank Joseph den ersten Unterricht, der in Baden und in Bruchsal fortgesetzt wurde. In Strasburg studirte er dann Medecin. Als Student lernte er hier während einer schweren Krankheit die treue Sorge eines Mädchens schätzen welche in seiner Wohnung bekannt war; er verheirathete sich später mit derselben. Im J. 1781 ging Gall nach Wien, wo Van Swieter und Stoll lehrten; er promovirte dort im J. 1785 und fing an zu practiciren. Was er aus diesem empirischen Wege fand, das theilte er in Vorlesungen mit, die er in Wien später hin in mehren Städten Deutschland und dann in Paris hielt."

From his early youth he was surrounded by the congenial atmosphere of his home, which was composed of several brothers and sisters, François being the sixth child of a family of ten. He was born on the 9th of March, 1758, at Tiefenbronn, a village with about 750 inhabitants at present. It is fourteen kilometres south-east from Pforzheim, just where the Schwäbisch



Mountains start. It is under administration of the Badish town, Pforzheim.

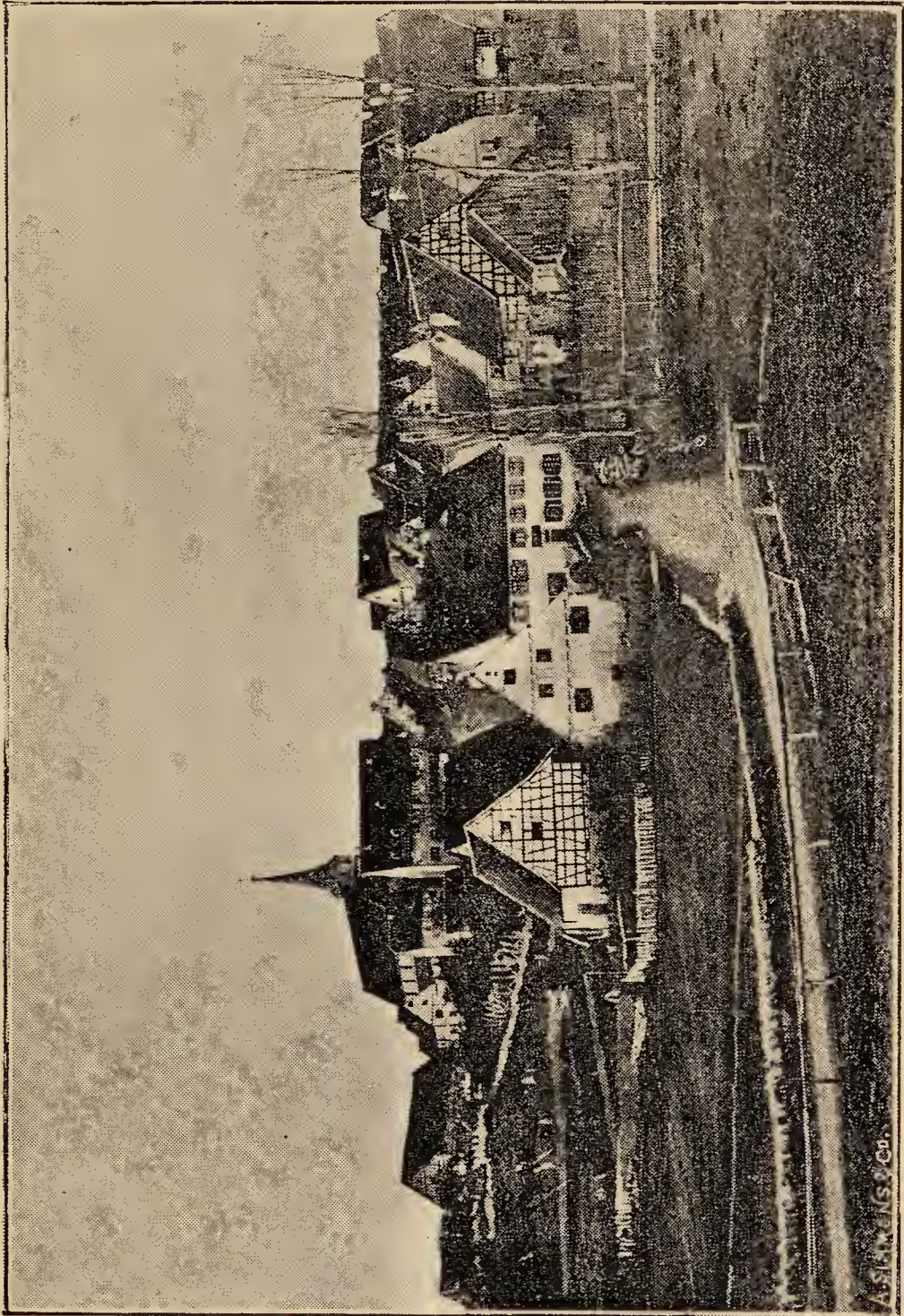


BIRTHPLACE OF DR. GALL.

Dr. Gall's birthplace was in the Hausstrasse, and



belongs to a goldsmith of the name of Stab, whose wife keeps a shop there. His father was a respectable



TIEFENBRONN.

merchant, and Mayor of Tiefenbronn.

The natural bent of young François' mind carried him into the country, the woods, and forests to make observations on the various kinds of animals he found. "These," says Dr. Fossati, who was well acquainted with Gall, and attended him during his last illness, "were the amusements of his infancy."

In this way, without knowing of the existence of such a science as natural history, he collected an amount of positive knowledge through personal contact with nature's works that many children of his own age in towns and cities only acquire by diligent study in a theoretical way. "This spirit of observation was the key which opened to him the way to his future discoveries."



## CHAPTER II.

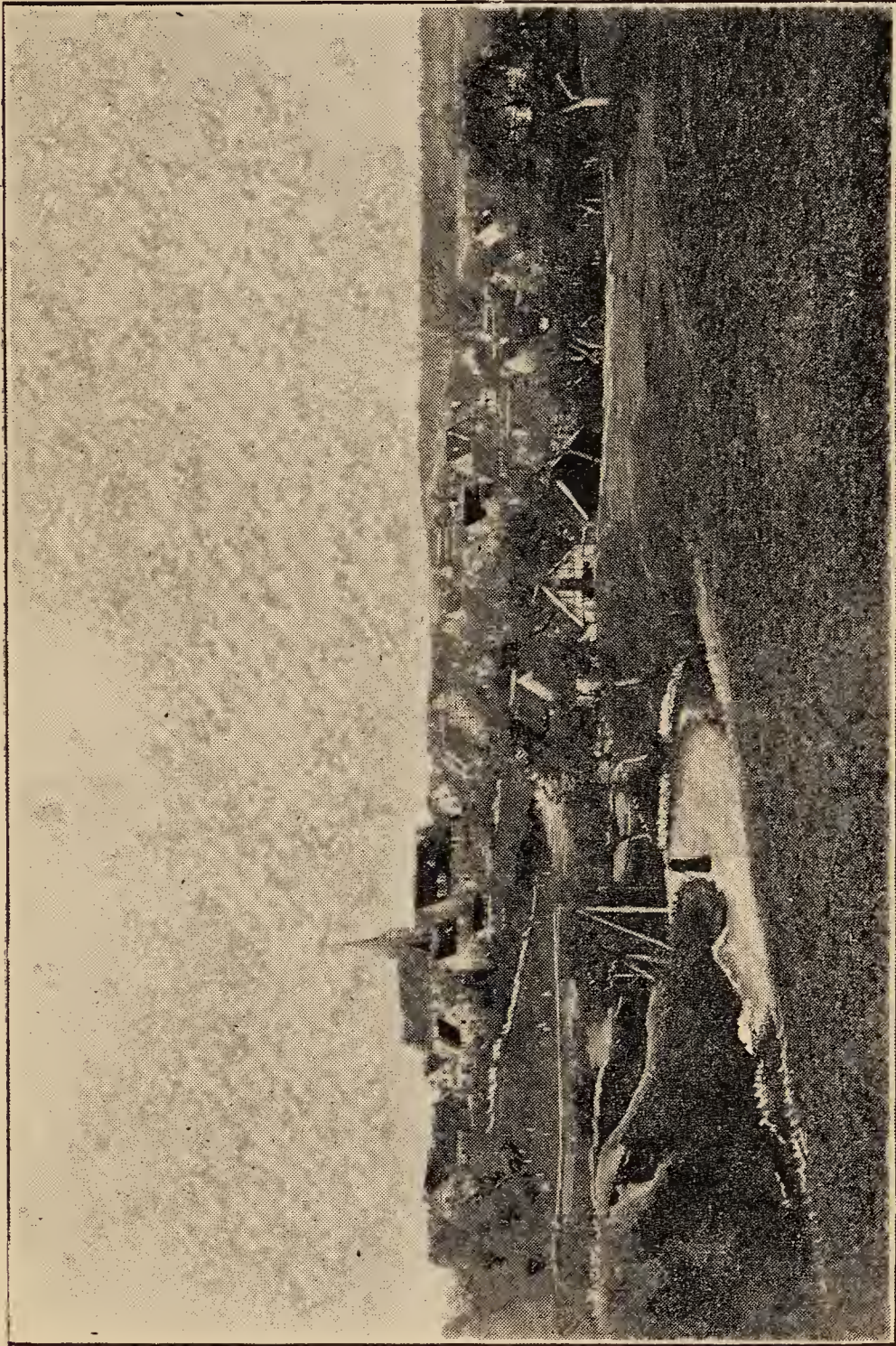
### HIS PARENTS.

**H**IS parents were conscientious Roman Catholics, and intended to educate this son for the Church. His natural inclinations, however, were opposed to the idea; he preferred medicine as a profession, and began his studies at Baden, from whence he went to Bucksal, then to Strasburg.

In 1781, when twenty-three years of age, he went to



the medical college at Vienna to pursue his studies in the healing art, as Vienna was more noted than any

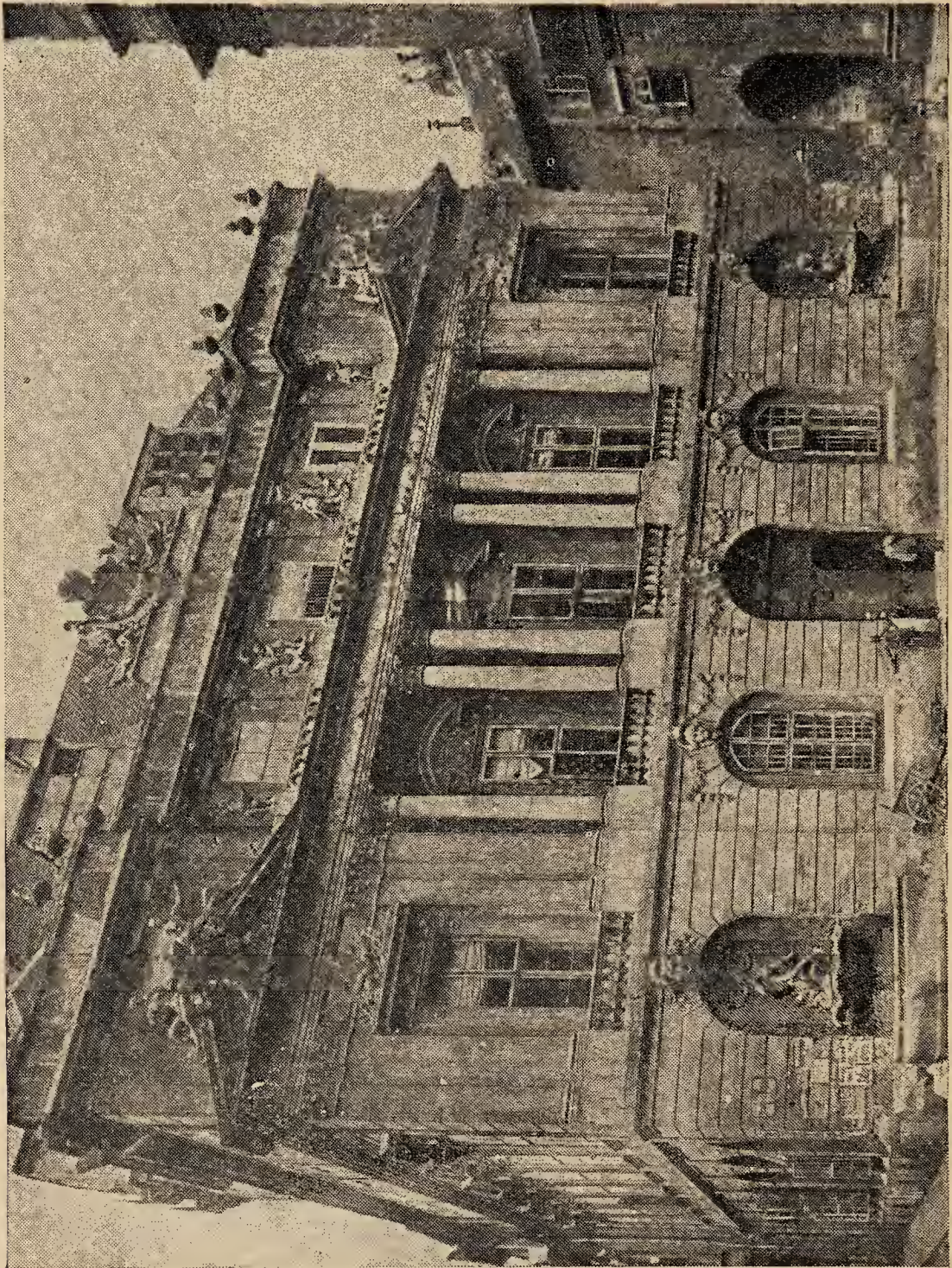


TIEFENBRUNN.

other German city for its medical advantages, its



reputation having greatly increased since the days of Van Swieter and Stoll.



THE OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE AT VIENNA.

In the midst of a great number of school-fellows



he found continued scope for observation, for among these daily companions he noticed a marked difference in their characters, natural talents, and dispositions.

“This diversity,” he says, “determined our indifference or our mutual affection, as well as our contempt, our emulations, and our connections. In childhood we take things as they are, and among our number we soon formed a judgment as to who was virtuous or inclined to wrong-doing; modest or conceited; frank or reserved; peaceable or quarrelsome; miserly or benevolent.”

He was struck with the ability some showed for their beauty of penmanship; some for their expertness in arithmetic; others for their facility in understanding mental philosophy, natural history, and foreign languages.

Some were noted for the elegance of their diction in composition, and others for their freedom of expression. The style of some was set, stiff, and inelegant; while others were more forcible in their arguments.

A large number showed talents in things outside the pale of the college curriculum. Several of the students carved in wood, and designed well, or sketched from nature and coloured their pictures exquisitely; some cultivated flowers and devoted considerable time to gardening; while their more noisy companions were amusing themselves with sports, robbing birds' nests, and catching butterflies or insects.

He never found a character who was deceptive one term become a faithful friend the next.



DR. GALL.

*Photograph taken from the work by GUSTAV SCHEVE, "Phrenologische Bilder," Leipzig, 1852.*

Gall further found he could not compete with those who learned by heart, and was invariably stripped of



his honours, which he had gained by his compositions, when he was called upon to recite.

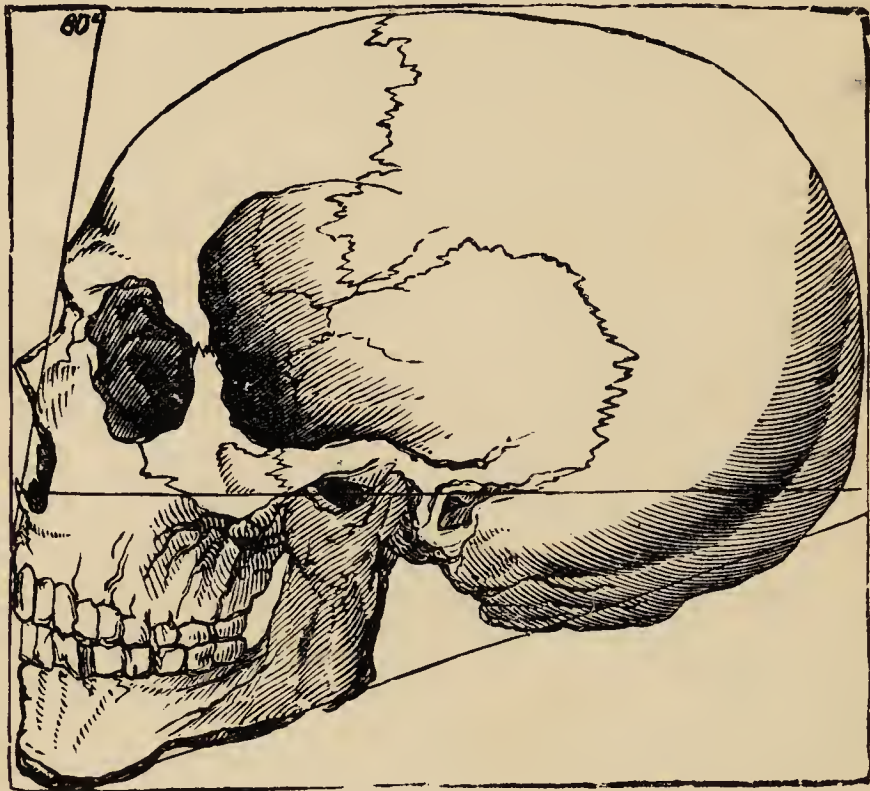
Some years afterwards, in passing from college to college, he still found that there were individuals who were endowed with an equally great talent for learning by heart. He then observed that such possessed prominent eyes, and recollected that his previous rivals in his school had been distinguished by the same characteristic; but although they excelled in repeating verbatim what they had learned, they were not as a rule talented in a more general way, or gifted with original ideas. He pointed out the fact to other students, who recognised this external sign, and though the connection betwixt the talent and the external sign was not then established on scientific grounds, yet Dr. Gall could not believe that the union of the two circumstances which had so impressed his mind on various occasions was simply a matter of accident.

#### MEMORY AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

“Proceeding from reflection to reflection, and from observation to observation,” he says, “it occurred to me that if memory were made evident by external signs it might be so with other talents or intellectual faculties. From this time all the individuals who were distinguished by any quality or faculty became the object of my personal attention and of systematic study as to the form of the head.”

By degrees he thus realized the existence of other external characteristics, such as were to be found in the painter, musician, and mechanic.

He also became acquainted with a person who possessed great determination of character, and observed a certain portion of the head prominently



SKULL.

developed. This fact, it is said, first suggested to his mind the possible existence of external signs for the moral sentiments.

“I had,” he says, “in the interval commenced the study of medicine. We had much said to us about the functions of the muscles, the viscera, etc., but nothing respecting the functions of the brain and



its various parts. I recalled my early observations, and immediately suspected, what I was not long in reducing to a certainty, that the difference in the forms of heads is occasioned by the difference in the form of the brains."

Dr. Gall never for a moment supposed, when making these observations, that the skull was the cause of these characteristics—as has been erroneously represented—but referred the influence to its interior—the brain.



### CHAPTER III.

#### GALL'S ASPIRATION.

**I**T was the aspiration of Gall's youth to determine finally the physiology of the brain, and prove the correspondence between the moral and intellectual powers of the mind with the organization; and how the extraordinary talents, propensities, and abilities which were discernible on the exterior of the head could be accounted for in the brain.

He therefore determined to either prove to himself that his ideas were groundless, and that he was working upon facts which were worthless, or else that he had started on the right road to ascertain the truth.

Had Gall been left to himself and to nature he

would not have found it difficult to accomplish the task. "But," he says, "it too often happens the more so-called scientific a man becomes, the farther he departs from the simple truth; and this is precisely what I found."



BRAIN.

His growing convictions were shaken in proportion as he studied the prejudices and errors of the various philosophic writers of the day, by whom he was assured that all our faculties come from external sensations, and that all are born with equal faculties, the difference being simply a matter of education or accidental circumstances. "If this be so," thought Gall, "there



can be no external sign of any predominating faculty; and, consequently, the project of acquiring in this manner a knowledge of the functions of the brain and its parts is a mere chimera."

In order to meet this difference of opinion when comparing it with his own observations, he was forced back to his first method of work. Recognising that his brothers and sisters, as well as his school-fellows, were differently constituted in brain-power, notwithstanding they had equal educational advantages; still they showed distinct peculiarities and talents, over which their education had produced but little influence. "Why, therefore," he asked himself, "if the metaphysicians are right in the views they hold, do not all my school-fellows excel equally well in the same studies?"

#### HIS TEACHERS GAVE HIM NO HELP.

His teachers did not evidently give much weight to the idea that all scholars possessed the same capacities for receiving instruction; for one was pressed with studies which another found impossible to grasp, though both started in the same class. Some also excelled in branches of study that their educational instruction left entirely untouched. He says, "The more progress I seemed to have made, the more everything appeared to conspire against me. Here a consequence presented itself which refused to harmonize with

the opinions of philosophers; and there many fancies were raised against the dire influences which my researches were to exert on morality and religion."

He probed his own thoughts, and questioned his own integrity with great stringency. He questioned his own ability to interpret rightly the language of nature, and wondered whether it was a ridiculous pretension for a young man to hope that his efforts would reveal things which for ages had escaped the researches of the greatest observers. Again he queried to himself that, supposing his labours were not utterly useless, was it not "a rash enterprise to oppose opinions so long established in the various sciences, and to contradict the anatomists, physiologists, philosophers, metaphysicians, lawyers, etc.?"

It was not for fame or distinction that he resolved to announce his discoveries; he was simply actuated by a love of truth, and inspired by a conviction of the purity of his views, that he gathered boldness and confidence to persevere with his experiments.

TRUTH, AS WELL AS FALSEHOOD, HAS ITS PROPER  
PHYSIOGNOMY.

Some persons said to him, "How are we to know that your doctrine of the function of the brain is the truth?" He replied, "Truth, as well as falsehood, has its proper physiognomy. This doctrine owes its birth to incontestable facts; these facts have revealed the



general laws in virtue of which they take place. They have proved themselves independently of the facts from which they are deducted."

He examined and compared a large number of animals' skulls, and the different faculties they presented, and he found that there were various dispositions among dogs of even the same race and litter. The same thing was observed among birds. He therefore concluded that the propensities and faculties, both of men and animals, were innate.

#### PYTHAGORAS, PLATO, AND OTHERS.

He could not recognise the generally-accepted idea with regard to the moral sentiment being consigned to the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Although Pythagoras, Plato, Galen, Haller, and some other physiologists placed the sentient soul or intellectual faculties in the brain, he found that Aristotle placed it in the heart, Van Helmont in the stomach, Descartes and his followers in the pineal gland, and Drelincourt and others in the cerebellum; Gall, with these ideas before him, decided to continue his researches as he began them, urged on by his fondness for observation and reflection, gathering together all the facts he could, through whatever opportunities presented themselves, before he felt able to arrange them in order. Being so thoroughly convinced by the facts that had come under his own notice of the natural diversity of the talents of

human kind, he found still another obstacle in the views expressed by various writers. Instead of assigning a separate talent for art, music, and drawing, only general terms were admitted, such as those to express perception, memory, imagination, and judgment; and while endeavouring to recognise the place or seat in the mind for these general terms, he found innumerable difficulties. Dr. Gall therefore determined to abandon all previous theories, prejudices, etc., and to work out his observations entirely upon natural facts, depending only upon nature.



## CHAPTER IV.

### PHYSICIAN IN VIENNA.



AS physician to a lunatic asylum in Vienna, ample scope presented itself for the examination of the insane, which was eagerly embraced. He also visited prisons and schools, and was introduced to the courts of kings, to colleges, and to seats of justice. He took particular pains to examine the head of any one with an extraordinary endowment or deficiency of mind. In this way he continued to build up, almost imperceptibly, his theories about the manifestations of the mind, and



continuing to make these matters a daily study, he recognised the necessity of discovering what internal influences were at work, and realized that the physiology of the brain was valuable, inasmuch as anatomy was joined to it.

It was from seeing a woman who was afflicted with hydrocephalus, and who had been troubled with it all her life, that he declared his conviction that "the structure of the brain was different from what was generally supposed."

He began his anatomical researches by gaining permission to examine the skulls and brains of many after death whom he had known during their life-time. He found that on the removal of the skull, the brain (covered by the dura mater) presented a form corresponding to the appearance of the skull during life.

#### WHAT SOME THOUGHT REGARDING HIM.



DR. GALL,  
FOUNDER OF PHRENO-  
LOGY, 1796.

Many imagined that he first dissected the brain, and pretended by that means to have discovered the location of the mental faculties; others supposed he mapped out the skull in its various groups, according to his imagination, and that his fancy gave to each group certain organs. Neither conjecture was correct; he went to work on a very different plan, and ascertained, step by step, the

resemblance between the particular talents, dispositions, and characteristics, and particular forms of heads. He next ascertained, by removal of the skull, that the figure and size of the brain were indicated by these external forms; and it was only after these facts were determined that the brain was minutely dissected, and light thrown upon its structure.

#### DR. GALL BEGINS HIS LECTURES IN VIENNA.

*What a few Continental Writers have said.*

“En 1796 il ouvrit à Vienne des cours particuliers sur sa doctrine, qui fut accueillie et se propagea rapidement.”\*

“In 1796 he commenced to give his discoveries in private lectures. These were attended not only by students of medicine, but also by many practising physicians. For five years he continued his lectures with increasing success.”†

“Dr. François Gall est le fondateur de la Phrénologie. En 1796 Gall fit pour la première fois à Vienne des cours particuliers sur la doctrine; ils furent très-suivis.”‡

“Zum ersten Male hielt Gall diese Vorträge über Schädellehre im J. 1796 in Wien.”§

\* “Eléments de Philosophie Phrénologique, Première Conférence, par H. Scoutellen, M.D. Metz, 1861.”

† “Phrenologische Bilder, Von Gustav Scheve. Leipzig, 1852.”

‡ “Manuel pratique de Phrénologie du docteur J. Fossati. Paris, 1845.”

§ “Allgemeine Encyklopädie.”



“Johann Joseph Gall, Praktischer Arzt zu Wien später zu Paris, Begründer der Phrenologie ; begann seine Vorlesungen über die Schädellehre oder richtigen, über das Gehirn und die durch den Schädel äusserlich wahrnehmbare Organisation (desselben im Jahre) 1796 in Wien und setzte dieselben, nachdem sie dort verboten worden, auf einer mit seinem Freunde Spurzheim durch Deutschland gehaltenen Rundreise fort.”\*

In the numerous biographies of Dr. Gall in German, French, and English (see Appendix), we find that Gall commenced his first course of lectures in Vienna in 1796, and as Gall himself said, “During a period of five years I have delivered these lectures with the utmost publicity, indeed, have been frequently visited not only by strangers from all countries, but by persons of all ranks and conditions in Vienna. This is proved by the numerous public notices of them which appeared in Vienna. Nevertheless, no admonition regarding them was ever received by me.”


George Combe says, in his Introduction to “Phrenology applied to Art and Sculpture”: “In 1796 Dr. Gall announced, in Vienna, his discovery of the functions of the brain; and from that year to the present the subject has never ceased to engage attention.”

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\* “Zweihundert Bildnisse und Lebensbeschreibungen (berühmter deutschen Männer). Leipzig, 1857.”

## CHAPTER V.

## HIS LECTURES ARE PROHIBITED.

N the work entitled "On the Functions of the Cerebellum," by Drs. Gall, Vimont, and Broussais, page 309, Dr. Gall says, "On the 9th of January, 1802, the high command of His Majesty the Emperor was communicated to me by the very worshipful the Governor of Lower Austria, that I should immediately discontinue my private lectures on the Functions of the Brain, and state in writing whether I had obtained permission to deliver them.

"On receiving the first intimation that this high command was about to be issued, I immediately on the 29th of December last (1801), discontinued my then current course of lectures, in order practically to manifest my profound respect and implicit obedience to the ordinance of His Majesty."

Gall therefore began his first course of lectures at Vienna in 1796, and continued them until December 29th, 1801. At the same time a general regulation was issued which prohibited all private lectures, unless a special permission was obtained from the Public Authorities.

Dr. Gall did not try to gain this permit, but a few years afterwards began travelling.



It was noticeable, however, that his previous lectures had excited great curiosity; and publications on the subject were permitted "provided they did not reflect on the Government for issuing the general order."

Among others, Froriep printed "An Exposition of the Doctrine of Dr. Gall," in 1802; Martens printed "Something on Physiognomy" at Leipzig; and Wattler published "A Critical Exposition on the Doctrines of Dr. Gall, with some particulars concerning the author," at Zurich in 1802.

"Dr. Gall was first known as an author by the publication of two chapters of an extensive work, entitled 'Philosophisch-Medicinische Unter-suchungen über Natur und Kunst im gesunden und kranken Zustande des Menschen,' Wien, 1791."

The continuation of this work has never appeared; but, in the first of the two chapters printed, he has evinced the spirit with which his researches into the moral and intellectual nature of man were subsequently conducted. "En 1798, dans une lettre au baron de Retzer, chef de la censure impériale de Vienne, il donna un aperçu de ses recherches et de son opinion. Pendant cinq ans Gall continua à faire des cours, mais le 9 janvier, 1802, il reçut du gouvernement autrichien l'ordre de cesser ses leçons comme dangereuses pour la religion. Cette défense ne fit que stimuler la curiosité du public; mais Gall, fatigué des tracasseries et des accusations sourdes dont il était l'objet, quitta Vienne

le 6 mars, 1805, en compagnie du docteur Spurzheim, l'un de ses élèves, qui plus tard devint son collaborateur et l'un des plus actifs propagateurs de sa doctrine. Ils parcoururent ensemble, l'un comme maître, l'autre comme démonstrateur de la nouvelle science, le nord de l'Europe, la Prusse, la Saxe, la Suède, la Hollande, la Bavière, la Suisse, et ils arrivèrent à Paris au commencement de novembre, 1807."


The first written notice of his inquiries concerning the head appeared in October, 1798, in a German periodical journal, "Deutschen Mercur," which were written in the form of a letter to Baron Retzer upon the Functions of the Brain in Man and Animals. They are divided into two parts, and are unique in themselves for possessing the fundamental principles which he, from the first, laid down and worked upon. He included in them his new ideas on medicine, on morals, on legislation, on everything which related to the physical, moral, and intellectual nature of man.





## CHAPTER VI.

NOTES ON DR. GALL'S LETTER TO BARON DE RETZER,  
UPON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN IN MAN AND  
ANIMALS.

N the "Journal de la Société Phrénologique de Paris," Dr. Fossati wrote, "That this paper of Gall's forms a valuable document for the history of the science, and should convince every one that to Gall alone belongs the glory of having discovered the true physiology of the brain."

Not having room in these pages for more, we shall only quote the leading points which Gall introduces into his sketch to his friend, concerning his proposed work on the Principles of the Physiology of the Brain, and although written so long ago, all the principles of the physiology of the brain will be found here.

Part I. treats first of the faculties and the propensities innate in man and animals.

II.—The faculties and the propensities of man have their seat in the brain.

III. and IV.—The sentiments, or higher faculties, are not only distinct and independent of the propensities, but both ought, consequently, to have their seat in parts of the brain, and independent of each other.

V.—Of the distribution of the different organs and

their various developments, arising from different forms of the brain.

VI.—From the totality and development of determinate organs results a determinate form, either of the whole brain or of its parts as separate regions.

VII.—From the formation of the bones of the head until the most advanced period of life, the form of the internal surface of the skull is determined by the external form of the brain. We can then be certain of the existence of some faculties and propensities, while the external surface of the skull agrees with its internal surface, or so long as the variation is confined to certain known limits.

The first section of Part II. contains an application of general principles. The establishment and determination of the faculties and propensities existing of themselves, and the necessary means by which to discover the seat of the organs.

1st.—The discovery of certain elevations, or certain depressions, when there are determined qualities.

2nd.—The existence of certain qualities together with the existence of certain protruberances.

3rd.—A collection of models in plaster.

4th.—A collection of skulls. Gall truly remarks here:—"We find many difficulties with regard to human skulls. You know how every one fears for his own head. Men, unhappily, have such an opinion of themselves, that each one believes that I



am watching for his head as one of the most important objects of my collection. Nevertheless, I have not been able to collect more than twenty in the space of three years, aside from those taken in the asylums and hospitals." "Why," he asks, "has no one preserved for us the skulls of Homer, Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Hippocrates, Boerhaave, Alexander, Frederic, Joseph II., Catherine, Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke, Bacon, and of others?"

5th.—Phenomena of the diseases and lesions of the brain. "I have also much to say on this subject. The most important is the entirely new doctrine of the different kinds of insanity and the means of cure, all supported by facts."

6th.—The means of discovering the seat of the different organs by examining the integral parts of different brains and their relations.

7th.—He says: "I come at last to one of my favourite subjects, the gradual scale of perfection, from the zoophyte to the simple polypus, up to the philosopher and the theosophist; through the animal kingdom of insects, birds, fishes, mammalia, until he reaches man—that is to say, fools and philosophers, poets and historians, theologians and naturalists; but it has cost me more than one reflection before I could elevate him to the rank of the king of the earth." He further taught the principles concerning the strange communication of the muscles with cerebral organs;

for, “when certain cerebral organs are put in action, you are led according to their seat to take certain positions, as though you are drawn by a wire; so that one can discover the seat of the acting organs by the motions.”

This theory which Gall expected to be disbelieved at first, and made light of, has been worked out by G. J. Witkonski, M.D., member of the *Faculté de Médecine*, Paris, in his work on “The Structure

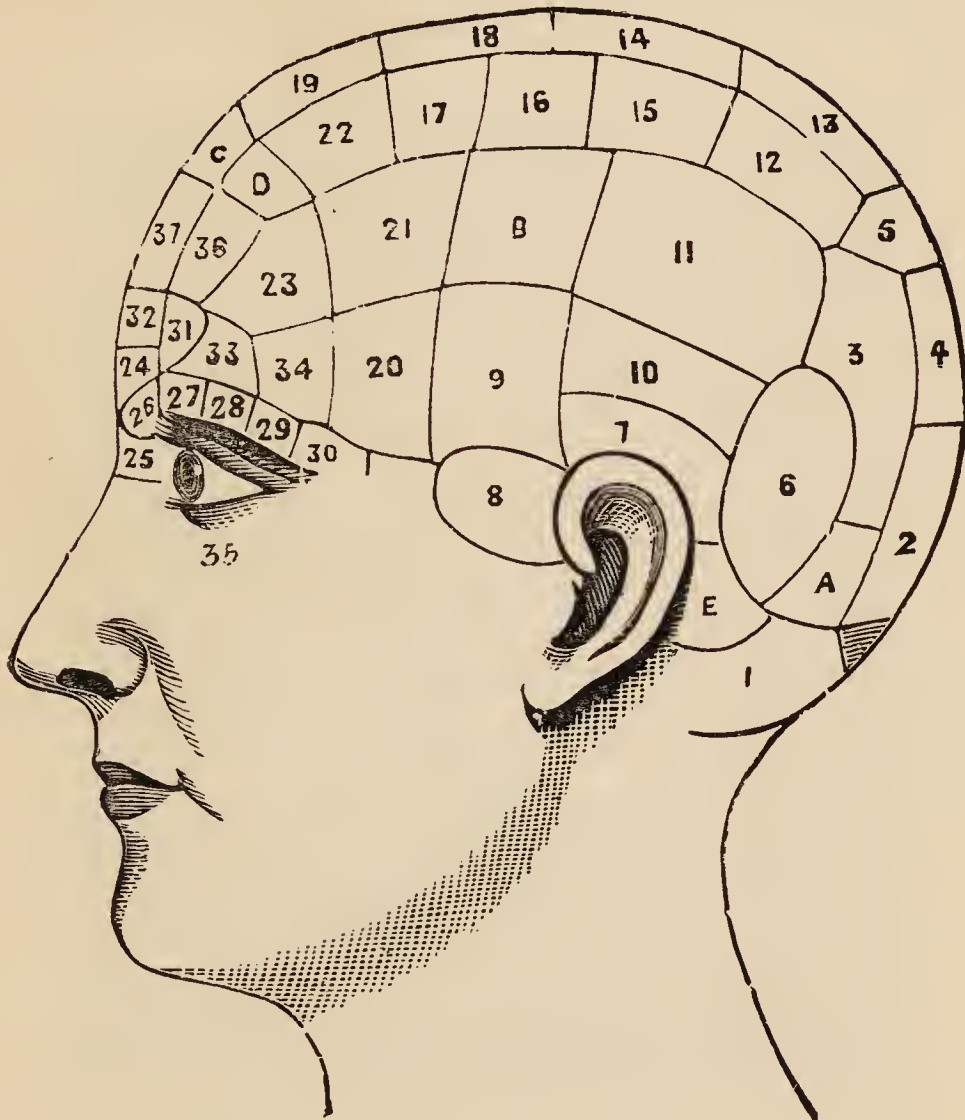


RIGHT HEMISPHERE, CORTICAL SURFACE.

and Functions of the Brain, Cerebellum, and the Medulla Oblongata.” He places the centre of the movements of the tongue in the anterior frontal lobe, by the inferior frontal fissure; the centre of the movements of the face and eyelids, on the anterior of the second frontal convolution, close to the superior frontal fissure; the centre of movements of rotation of head and neck, on the first frontal convolution above the parallel frontal fissure; the centre of movements of superior and inferior members, on the fourth frontal



convolution; and the anterior parietal convolution, on each side of the fissure of Rolando; the centre of movements of the eyes, on the parietal convolution; and the



HEAD CONTAINING GALL'S AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.

(See Table at the end, for names of faculties.)

centre of movements of the ears, on the temporo-spheroidal lobe. Many experiments by Dr. Ferrier have also helped to localize muscular movements.\*

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\* See "The Functions of the Brain," by D. FERRIER, M.D.

Gall then comes to his second Section of Part II.

Point I. treats of national heads.

II.—Of the difference between the heads of men and women.



DR. SPURZHEIM.

III.—On physiognomy, under which head we find Gall no less than a physiognomist, though he was called a craniologist, and the science he discovered, craniology. This title he considered inapplicable, as the object of his researches was the brain. “The cranium being



only a faithful cast of the external surface of the brain, and, consequently, but a minor part of the principal object of my study.”



## CHAPTER VII.

### DR. GALL'S INTRODUCTIONS TO SOVEREIGNS, PHILOSOPHERS, ETC.

**I**T was not until 1800 that Dr. Spurzheim became associated with Dr. Gall—first as pupil until 1804, afterwards as co-labourer; and although he proved himself to be of great assistance to Dr. Gall in his dissection of the brain, and in making the subject known to the English-speaking public, we shall simply refer to his name here and there as occasion requires, and reserve all detailed comments until we examine his life and labours separately.

In his “Autobiographical Notes,” Gall says: “On the first day of the year 1805, my father, who was still residing in Tiefenbronn in the Grand Duchy of Baden, wrote me these words: ‘It is late, and night cannot be far distant; shall I see you once more?’” Nothing but such an invitation, joined to the ardent desire which I cherish of again seeing my beloved parents after an

absence of twenty-five years, could have induced me to leave my friends and my patients for a few months. I wished also to avail myself of this opportunity to communicate my discoveries to the learned men of the North of Germany. That my interview with them might not terminate in propositions and discussions without proof, I took with me a part of my collection."

He was surprised with his reception everywhere. He was introduced to sovereigns, ministers, philosophers, administrators, artists, and others, who added to his collection, and enabled him to gather fresh facts and experience. The invitations which came to him at this time from the Universities were too tempting to resist; and his journey was considerably prolonged beyond the time he had first arranged. During the period between 1802 and 1805, the subject of phrenology had progressed considerably, and many of Gall's lectures were published throughout Germany, besides important works by other writers in French on similar subjects. One by Bischoff being an exposition of Gall's doctrine upon the brain and the skull, followed by remarks of C. W. Hufeland, published in Berlin.\* A second work, published in Dresden, by Bloede, called "The Doctrine of Dr. Gall upon the Functions of the Brain."

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\* The latter work has been translated and printed in the *Phrenological Magazine*, 1883, and since in pamphlet form.



## CHAPTER VIII.

## DRS. GALL AND SPURZHEIM TRAVEL.



ON March 6th, 1805, Gall and Spurzheim began to lecture in Berlin, and they continued travelling and lecturing together until 1813, during which time they visited Potsdam, Leipzig, Dresden, Halle, Jena, Weimar, Göttingen, Brunswick, Copenhagen, Kiel, Hamburg. In 1806 they visited Bremen, Munster, Amsterdam, Leyden, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Wurzburg, Marburg, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Lastall; in 1807, Freyberg-en-Brisgau, Donaue-schingen, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Zurich, Bern, Bâle, Mulhausen.

In 1807 they visited Paris, and Dr. Gall, assisted by Dr. Spurzheim, delivered his first course of lectures there, surrounded by a large number of skulls, casts, and enhanced by an extraordinary number of anatomical and physiological facts; and from November of the same year Dr. Gall made his permanent home there. "Great was the ardour," says Chenevix, "excited among the Parisians by the presence of the Germans. Every one wanted to get a peep at them, and every one was anxious to give them a dinner or supper, or be a candidate for an invitation to a breakfast—distant only three months and a half—at which he might sit a wondering guest."



## THEIR MEMOIR BEFORE THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

The next year, 1808, they presented a brief memoir on the anatomy of the brain to the French Institute,



M. CUVIER.

which was then in its highest state of glory. “In pro-



portion as Bonaparte cannonaded, it had grown enlightened." And as he was the leader of all military rule and discipline, so was M. Cuvier chief of the anatomical department; and, therefore, he was the first one to whom the lecturers addressed themselves.



## CHAPTER IX.

### M. CUVIER.

**M** CUVIER at first seemed well satisfied with a special course of lectures he attended, and watched them dissect a brain for him and a few friends, and expressed his approbation of the new doctrine before M. Chenevix. As soon as Napoleon heard that his greatest comparative anatomist had attended these lectures, his anger and indignation was so roused against him, that Cuvier, when preparing his report for the Institute upon the labours of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, varnished the true facts respecting the anatomy of the brain, and even excused the Institute from taking the subject into consideration. He lightly touched upon what was new, and dwelt upon the most remote similarity he could possibly find; being a great lover of liberty himself, he but too willingly submitted his opinions to those of his sovereign.

Chenevix says, "That so mutilated and lame, so

unjust and unsatisfactory did the whole report appear, that the authors of the new doctrine published an answer, in which they accused the committee of not having repeated their experiments. Such was the



NAPOLEON.

reception which the science of phrenology met with from the Academy of the great nation.”

Napoleon possessed great intuitive power, and did not want others to partake with him of the knowledge which taught insight into character.



## NAPOLEON.

The skilful physician who had watched and tended so earnestly the last lingering illness of Napoleon, tells us that after his death he felt a curiosity to examine the head of this great man, according to the craniological system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and that the following were its conspicuous characteristics:—

## 1. The Organ of Dissimulation.

„ „ Conquest.

„ „ Kindness and Benevolence.

„ „ Imagination.

„ „ Ambition and Love of Glory.

## 1. Of the Class of Individuality, or Knowledge of individuals and things.

## 2. Organ of Locality.

3. „ Calculation.

4. „ Comparison.

5. „ Causality of the faculty of indirection—  
of a philosophical head.

Napoleon therefore did not help forward the new discoveries; he received his first impressions of Gall's views during his first visit to Germany, where a certain metaphysical juris-consult at Leipzig told him that “the workings of the soul were too mysterious to leave any external mark.”

When answering the report of the Institute, Gall had this fact in view, and closed one of his sentences with these words:—“And the metaphysician can no

longer say, in order to preserve his right of losing himself in a sea of speculation, that the operations of the mind are too carefully concealed to admit of any possibility of recovering their material conditions or organs." On returning to Paris, Napoleon found fault with the members of the Institute who had taken up the new doctrine. "This was the thunder of Jupiter overthrowing the pigmies."

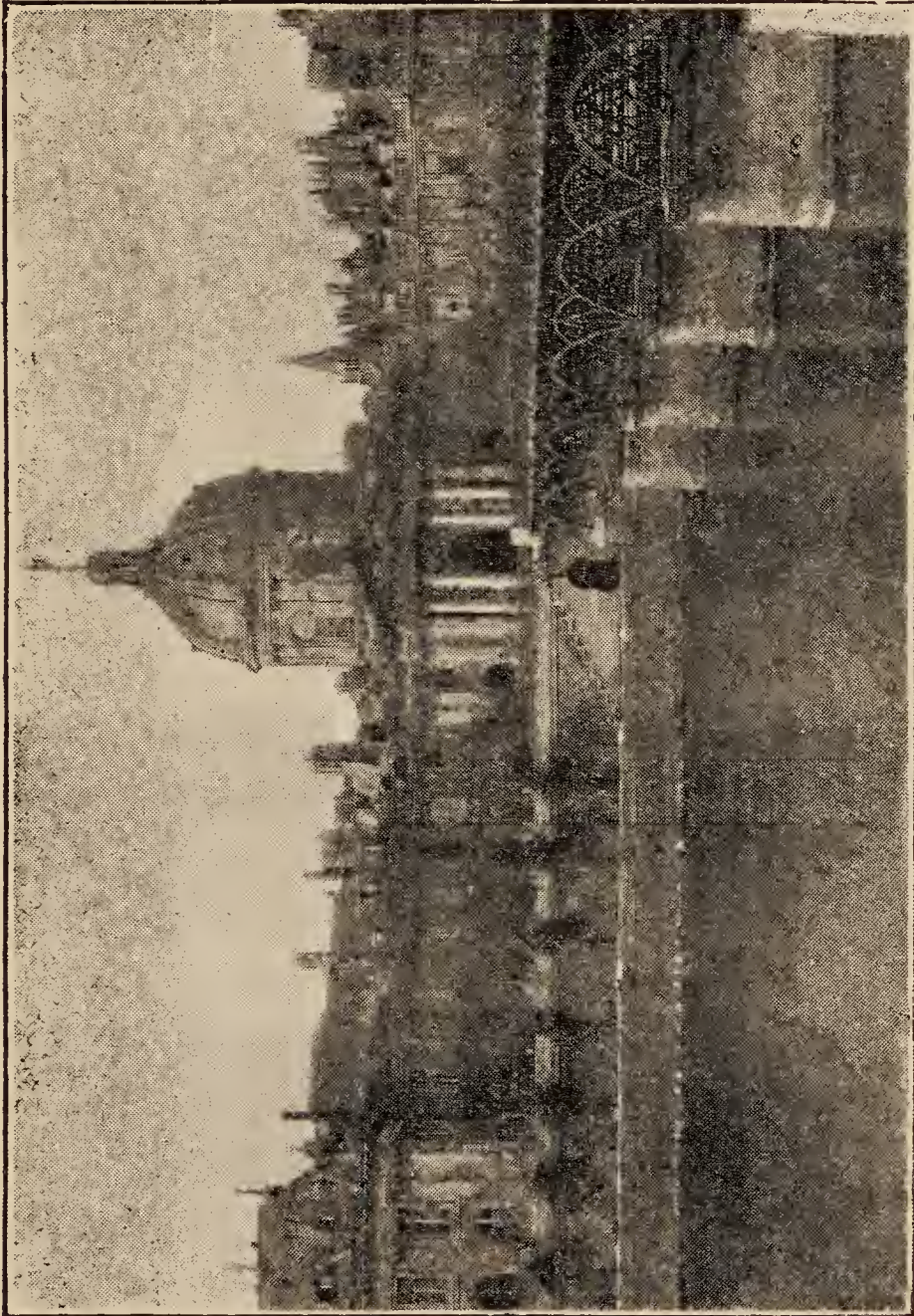
He succeeded in heaping up absurdities, and influencing others to consider all the efforts Gall had made came from a charlatan, etc.; the journals also took up the chorus, and sounded their alarm by throwing ridicule upon the subject.

*The Journal of the Phrenological Society in Paris* said that Cuvier was a phrenologist, and we do not doubt it; all his works show it. "Though political causes had a tendency to influence Cuvier against the doctrines of Gall, nevertheless these two celebrated men were made to understand and esteem one another; and towards the end of their career they did each other justice."

It is said that "Gall had already one foot in the grave when Cuvier sent him a cranium, 'which,' he said, 'appeared to him to confirm his doctrine of the physiology of the brain.' But the dying Gall replied to him who brought it, 'Carry it back, and tell Cuvier that my collection only wants one head more, my own, which will soon be placed there as a complete proof of my doctrine.'"



In 1809, the year following the one in which Gall and Spurzheim presented the French Institute with the



FRENCH INSTITUTE.

joint memoir, descriptive of the nervous system and the anatomy of the brain, their large and comprehensive

work began to appear, entitled, "*The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular; with Observations upon the possibility of ascertaining several intellectual and moral dispositions of Men and Animals, by the configuration of their Heads,*" in four volumes, with an atlas of one hundred plates. Two and a half volumes were completed jointly by Gall and Spurzheim, and ultimately finished by Gall in 1819.



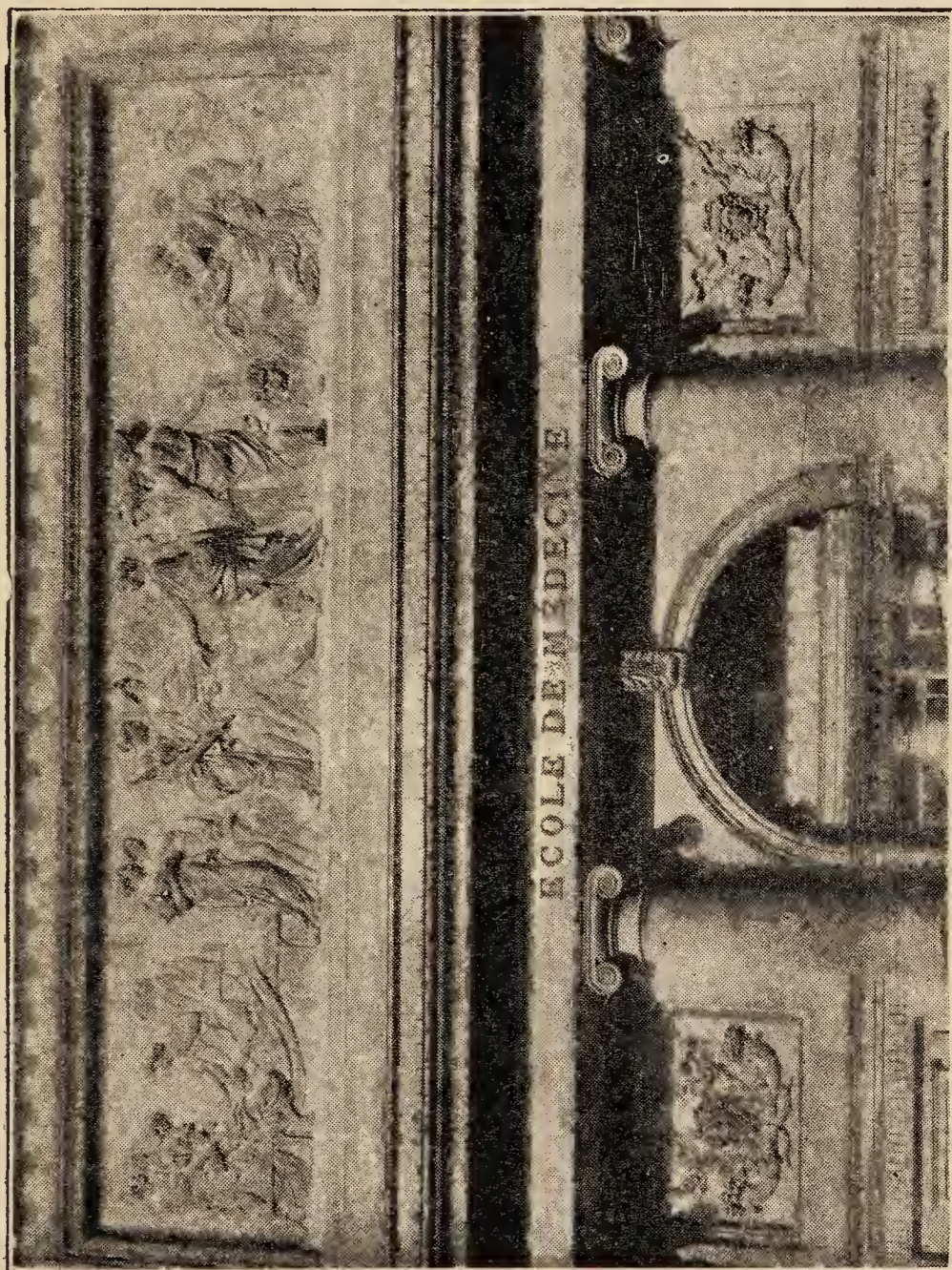
## CHAPTER X.

### DR. GALL LECTURES IN PARIS.

**T**HEY continued their researches together till 1813, when Spurzheim left Paris to visit Vienna and Great Britain, where he stayed until July, 1817. After his return to Paris Gall gave one private course of lectures in his own house, and two public courses; one at l'Ecole de Médecine, and the other in the hall of l'Institution pour les Aveugles. The blind are known for their quickness of intellect as a rule; and if any from the Institution heard the lectures, Gall doubtless found them attentive and appreciative listeners (like the members of the College for the Blind at Norwood) during a phrenological lecture.



Two years later, in 1819, Gall was asked by the Minister of the Interior to lecture for the benefit of the



L'ECOLE DE MÉDECINE.

medical students in Paris, which he consented to do, free of charge, in the operation and lecture room in the



Hospice de Perfectionnement for his first course. But after that, he obtained the use of the large examination room of the Institution des Jeunes Aveugles, which accommodated between two and three hundred; and so eagerly were the tickets called for, that they were all



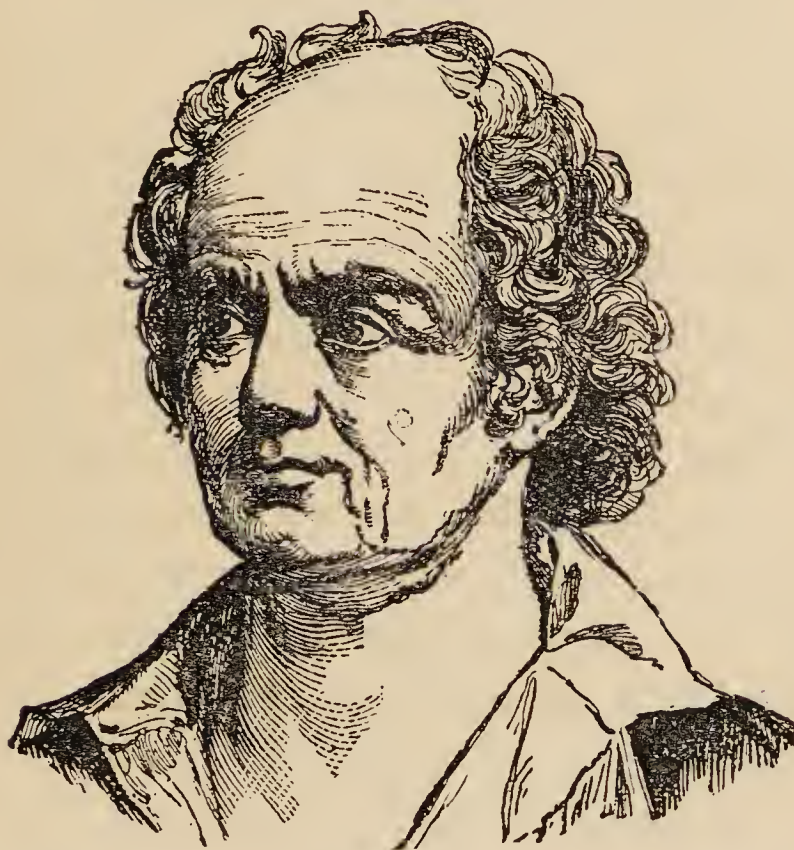
TOMB OF DR. GALL.

*Specially photographed for this Work.*

issued before the course began. Between 1822 and 1826 Gall published an edition of his work, "Sur les Fonctions du Cerveau," etc., in six volumes, in which he gives the ideas and valuable experiences that he collected in his years of travel. Dr. Combe describes his last days as follows:—"In March, 1828, Gall was seized



with a paralytic stroke at the close of one of his lectures, which so weakened his strength that he was unable to rally, and gradually passed away on the 22nd of August, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of friends and admirers, five of whom delivered addresses



DR. GALL.

over his grave, as is the custom in France. His death gave rise to a succession of eulogiums, and public sentiment was warmly and loudly expressed in his favour." He was laid in the fine old cemetery of Père la Chaise, Paris, where a bust helps to mark his grave—which we

have had the honour of seeing. His skull is now with his collection in Paris.

“Whatever opinions we may form of the system of that illustrious man, it must be acknowledged that he has made an immense stride in the sciences of medicine and of man.”



## CHAPTER XI.

### CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF DR. GALL.

**T**O say that Gall's was no common mind, is but to reiterate the thought of every earnest student of his works for the last half century. The more we peruse his characteristics and his few autobiographical notes, the more we fully realize the determined perseverance which enabled him to fill his long and active life with such an abundance of facts and minute observations. Our great regret is that he did not leave fuller particulars of the last two years of his life, from 1826 to 1828. His mind, however, was wonderfully clear and retentive to within a very short time of his death; for he showed but little abatement of intellectual vigour as his three score and ten years crept on. He must have rejoiced to have lived to complete his grand life-work—namely, his immortal volumes on the functions of the brain, which he did in his seventieth year. We all, more or

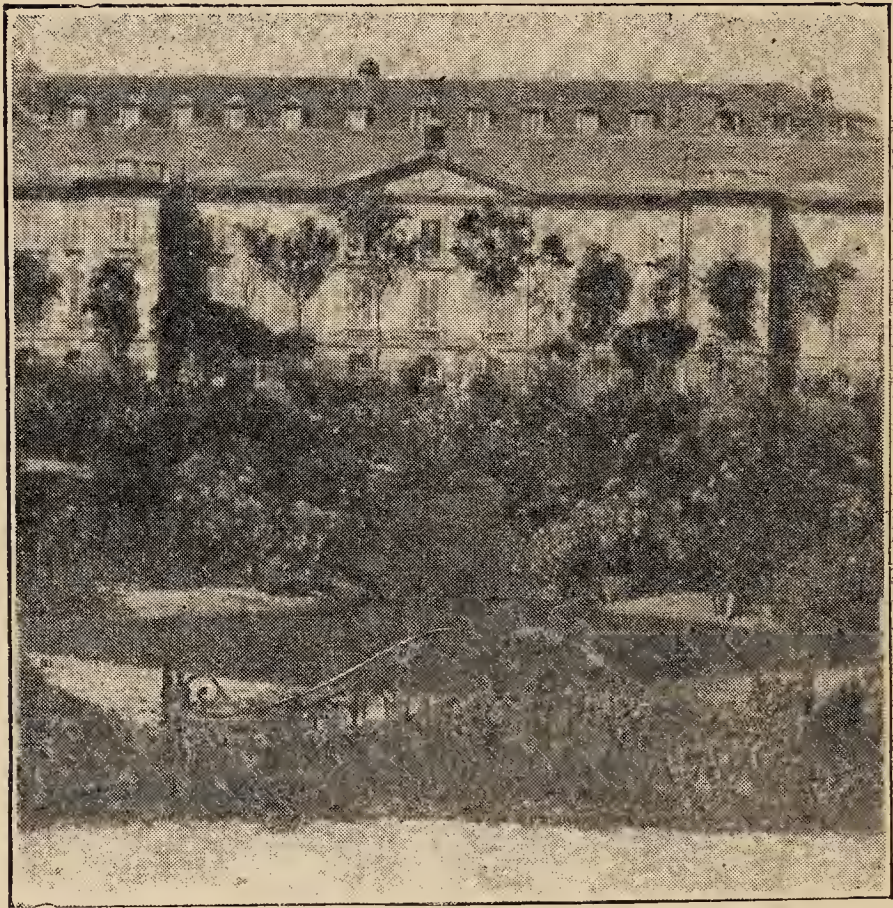


less, have an innate desire to know the physiognomical features of those about whom we have heard a great deal, yet have never seen. It is, therefore, with a degree of interest that we learn something, however little it may be, about Gall's physiological and phrenological characteristics. In person Gall was fully developed. He stood five feet two inches in height, and possessed a large chest and strong muscles; his step was firm, and his pure and penetrating look was particularly noticeable. His features were the reverse of forbidding, being mild and genial; while a pleasing expression, like that of a benefactor, lighted his whole countenance.

In the year 1867, while in Paris, we visited the phrenological collection at the Anthropological Institute, made by Dr. Gall, to which was added his own skull at his request. It was there we had the opportunity of making the following examination:—His head was strongly marked, and measured over the eyebrows and over the top of the ears slightly over twenty-two inches in circumference, and rather more than fourteen inches from the root of the nose backwards to the occiput. The organs of Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, Combaticiveness, and Destructiveness were largely represented, and influenced his character in a striking degree.

His social brain as a whole, however, was not so marked as the superior portion of his intellect, as can

be easily seen by any one who draws an imaginary line from the centre lobe of the ear backwards, and then compares that dimension with one drawn to the centre of the forehead. The breadth of the basilar portion of



JARDIN DES PLANTES, PARIS—THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM  
WHERE THE COLLECTION AND SKULL OF DR. GALL REMAIN.

his head from ear to ear indicated that he had a capacity to enjoy life highly, great energy of mind, and power to overcome obstacles and beat them back with spirit.

His Secretiveness and Cautiousness gave to his character reserve and prudence rather than cunning and timidity; when expressing his opinions he was



frank, candid, and straightforward. Of the two faculties his Approbativeness was larger than his Self-esteem; he was not a leader of men through his love of authority, or by his dignity of bearing. Approbativeness inclined him to be tolerant of the opinions of others, as well as his smaller Self-esteem. Firmness and Conscientiousness were two of the largest and most influential faculties of his mind.

Through his Cautiousness he weighed all sides of a question, but when once convinced that he was right he could be immovable. He was as determined and persevering as a strong sense of justice and principle could make a man.

It was owing to the combination of his Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Causality, rather than to his faculty of Continuity that he achieved so large a measure of success. His head indicates a full degree of Benevolence; this faculty gave to his mind a generous and philanthropic tendency. His labours threw him into daily contact with men possessing various organizations, hence his sympathies were constantly being widened. Ambition showed itself in a moral direction, and he must have cared but little for the honoured titles and distinctions which are commonly regarded with so much pride. He was not so proud as independent in spirit. His organ of Hope was large, and it must have inspired him considerably, and often have given him a fresh impetus to press onwards towards the completion of his

theories. His perceptive faculties were inferior to his reflective powers. Eventuality, Time, Tune, Order, Colour, and Calculation were his most defective organs. His observations were guided by his wonderful powers of investigation; and, therefore, he reasoned intelligently about everything he saw. He could not have possessed a good memory of faces, events, localities, colours, dates, or figures; he was not a good geographer, and could not have travelled from choice.

His Comparison and Causality were the dominant features of his intellect, and made him the pioneer he was in human science, a discoverer and a faithful interpreter of nature. His whole mind must have been centred upon those investigating powers; he was pre-eminently a man of reflection. His Ideality, Constructiveness, and Imitation helped him in the arrangement and expression of his thoughts; but he was no mimic, inventor, or poet, in the common acceptation of these terms. He appreciated poetic sentiment and humour, however; and, as a speaker, he must have used the gestures of an orator, who desires to express the inward by the outward sign in a most forcible and practical way. He was probably more plain and direct in style than florid and imaginative; his religious views must have been sustained by his intellect, as well as by his large Veneration, Hope, and Conscientiousness.

One or two humorous anecdotes are told of his weaker powers, which seem to stand out more prominently in a



man of his eminence than they would in scores of other people. The want of Locality he would often show by forgetting where his patients lived, especially those whom he had visited in his carriage, and he had considerable difficulty in remembering in what storey of the building they lived. The want of Order for material things he showed by the curious arrangement of his house, his drawers, his letters, etc.; many times he was known to shake money out of his packets of letters, instead of taking it out of his pocket. His want of Individuality he felt all his life, and it caused him a thousand troubles; when he rose from the table, he could not distinguish the lady or gentleman who sat by his side during the meal. His Generosity might be illustrated by many deeds of kindness; he educated and supported his nephews, and his table was a singularly free and open one.

L. N. AND J. A. F.



## CHAPTER XII.

### TRIBUTES TO DR. GALL'S MEMORY AND WORK.

“**T**HE more intimately he was known, the more he was beloved.” Gall and Spurzheim commenced publishing their magnificent work, entitled, “The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the

Brain in particular, with Observations upon the possibility of ascertaining the several Intellectual and Moral Dispositions of Man and Animals by the Configuration of their Heads." (4 vols. folio, with atlas of 100 plates. Price 1,000 fr.) This was ultimately finished by Dr. Gall in 1819; 2½ vols. having been published conjointly.

In 1817 Gall delivered one course of private, and two courses of public lectures gratis; one at l'Ecole de Médecine, and the other in the hall de l'Institution pour les Aveugles.

In 1819 Dr. Gall commenced lecturing for the benefit of the medical students of Paris, by request of the Minister of the Interior, at the Hospice de Perfectionnement, and then in the Institution des Jeunes Aveugles.

From 1822 to 1826 Dr. Gall published an edition of his work, "Sur les Fonctions du Cerveau," etc., in 6 vols. 8vo. In March, 1828, during one of his lectures, Gall was seized with a paralytic attack, and he died on August 22nd of the same year.

A gentleman writing to Dr. A. Combe at that time, said, "You will, I am sure, be more affected by the death of Dr. Gall than by any political event. In truth, it is an immense loss to science."—"Essays on Phrenology. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim." Geo. Combe, Edinburgh, 1819.

C. Lombroso, 1896 :—"The system of Dr. Gall may not be considered by all correct in every point, yet at



the same time, it has led to the discovery of the cortical centres. However, the work, which comparatively few persons know or admire, is, nevertheless, the result of immense and diligent series of studies in the nerve centres (*centri perosso*), which makes it the precursor of Criminal Anthropology."

Dr. David Ferrier, 1896 :—"I have just re-examined Dr. Gall's Atlas, and value his investigations on the brain, which have led to further researches in the present day."

"The Institutions of Physiology," by J. Fred Blumenback, M.D., Professor Med. um Göttingen. Trans. by John Elliotson, M.D., R.C.P., 1820, pages 143, 144, 145, 146.—"The whole praise of discovery belongs to Dr. Gall, but Dr. Spurzheim has made such advances and improvements as to have almost equal merit. The science of craniology is entirely theirs; nearly so henceforward will metaphysics be regarded; and anatomy must acknowledge them among its greatest benefactors. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim have also shown that, besides the numerous communications of the whole nervous systems, not only the two sides of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and spinal marrow are united by commissures, but that the fibres of the anterior pyramidal eminences decussate each other, forming an exception to the rule, observed in every other part of the brain, of the nervous fibres, destined to each side of the body, running on the same side of the brain, and they hence

explain why injuries of one side of the brain sometimes influence the same, sometimes the opposite, side of the body. I refer to the writings of these physicians for an account of their great discoveries in the structure of the nervous system, and shall merely bear testimony to the truth of most of their anatomical assertions. The most candid anatomical lecturers of London confess that they knew ‘nothing’ of the anatomy of the brain till they saw it dissected by Dr. Spurzheim. Dr. Gall has the immortal honour of having discovered the particular parts of the brain which are the seat of the different faculties, sentiments, and propensities.”

Testimonies of Dr. Gall—*Birmingham Gazette*, England, 1826 :—“I found Dr. Gall to be a man of middle stature, with an outline well-proportioned ; he was thin and rather pallid, and possessed a capacious head and chest. The peculiar brilliancy of his penetrating eye left an indelible impression. Dr. Gall was a man of originality and depth of mind possessing much urbanity, with some self-esteem and inflexibility of design.”

Dr. Nahum Capen says :—“He had slight peculiarities, but they were remarkable only as illustrating self-forgetfulness.”

Dr. Fossati, of Paris, says :—“His skill as a physician may be inferred from the fact that in 1810 a medal was presented to him, executed by M. Banc, an eminent artist of Paris, by order of Count Potosky, a rich Polish



nobleman, who took this method of expressing his deep gratitude to Dr. Gall, who had cured him of an old and dangerous malady, for which he had in vain consulted the best medical men in Paris. It was to his firmness he owed the success of his researches. Without this constancy, with which he pursued the same ideas, the same observations, and the same researches, it would have been impossible for him to carry his new science to the point where he left it. Gall was exceedingly benevolent; he succoured the unfortunate, and procured them the assistance of his rich patients; he encouraged talents, and rendered them all the aid in his power."

L. N. Fowler says:—"Dr. Gall possessed a master-mind. He gave to the world the greatest discovery ever made."

Jamshedji M. Mehta, Bombay, says:—"It is beyond our power to express how much mankind is indebted to Dr. Gall for his most important and wonderful discovery."\*

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\* The want of space obliges us to curtail many other valuable testimonies, such as from Dr. Vimont, Dr. Broussais, Dr. Caldwell, Nelson Sizer, Dr. A. Combe, Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, O. S. Fowler, and William Elford Leach, British Museum, 1815, &c., &c.

## TABLE OF MENTAL FACULTIES BY DR. GALL AND OTHERS.

No.	GERMAN NAMES GIVEN BY DR. GALL.	FRENCH. DRS. GALL AND SPURZHEIM.	ENGLISH. SPURZHEIM, COMBE, AND OTHERS.	MODERN ADDITIONS.
1.	Zeugungstrieb.	Amativité, instinct de la génération.	Amativeness.	Conjugality, by Vi- mont and O. S. & L. N. Fowler.
2.	Jungenliebe, Kinderliebe.	Philogéniture, amour de la pro- geniture.	Philoprogenitiveness.	
3.		Habitativité.	Inhabitiveness.	
4.	Anhänglichkeit, Freundschaft.	Affectionivité, attachement, amitié.	Friendship.	Continuity. G. Combe.
5.		Combattività, instinct de la dé- fense de soi-même et de sa propriété.	Combativeness.	Vitativeness. Dr. A. Combe.
6.	Held by Gall as probable. Muth, Raufsinn.	Destructivité, instinct carnas- sier.	Destructiveness.	
7.	Würgsinn.	Secrétivité, ruse, finesse, savoir- faire.	Secretiveness.	Alimentiveness, by G. Combe, Drs. Hoppe & Crook.
8.	Held by Gall as probable. List, Schlaueheit, Klugheit.	Acquisivité, sentiment de la propriété.		
9.	Eigenthümsinn.	Constructivité, sens de méca- nique.	Constructiveness.	
10.	Kunstsin, Bausinn.	Estime de soi, orgueil, hauteur.	Self-esteem.	
11.	Stolz, Hochmuth. Herschsucht.	Approbativité, vanité, amour de la gloire.	Approbativeness.	
12.	Eitelkeit, Ruhmsucht, Ehrgeitz.	Circonspection.	Cautiousness.	Repose. L. N. Fowler.
13.	Behutsamkeit, Vorsicht, Vor- sichtigkeit.	Bienveillance, douceur, compas- sion.	Benevolence.	
14.	Gutmüthigkeit, Mitleiden.			



No.	GERMAN NAMES GIVEN BY DR. GALL.	FRENCH. DRS. GALL AND SPURZHEIM.	ENGLISH. SPURZHEIM, COMBE, AND OTHERS.	MODERN ADDITIONS.
19.	Theosophy, Verehrung.	Vénération.	Veneration.	Sublimity. L. N. Fowler.
20.	Festigkeit.	Fermeté.	Firmness.	
21.		Conscienciosité.	Conscientiousness.	
22.		Espérance.	Hope.	
23.	Held by Gall as probable.	Merveillosité.	Spirituality, Wonder.	Human nature, or Intuition. Agreeableness, or Youthfulness. O. S. & L. N. Fowler.
24.	Dichter-Geist, Vorstellungskraft.	Idealité, talent poétique.	Ideality.	
25.		Gaieté, esprit caustique.	Mirthfulness.	
26.		Imitation, faculté d'imiter, mî- mique.	Imitation.	
27.	Darstellungssinn.	Individuauté.	Individuality.	
28.	Sachgedächtnisz, Erziehungssinn.	Configuration.	Form.	
29.	Personen-sinn.	Etendue.	Size.	
30.		Pesanteur et résistance.	Weight.	
31.		Coloris, sens des rapports des couleurs.	Colour.	
32.	Farben-sinn.	Localité, sens des localités.	Locality.	
33.		Calcul, sens des rapports des nombres.	Number or Calculation.	
34.	Zahlensinn.	Ordre.	Order.	
35.	Gall included Individuality in this faculty.	Eventualité, mémoire des choses.	Eventuality.	
36.		Temps.	Time.	
37.		Ton, sens des rapports des tons.	Tune.	
38.	Ton-sinn.	Langage, sens de parole.	Language.	
39.	Sprach-forschungssinn.	Comparaison, sagacité compara- tive.	Comparison.	
40.	Vergleichender-Scharfsinn.	Causalité, esprit metaphysique.	Causality.	
41.	Metaphysischer-Tiefsinn.			
42.				
43.				

This Table is taken from a larger work now in preparation.

## APPENDIX.

### Works of Reference.

#### Des Principaux Ouvrages publiés en français et en anglais sur la Phrénologie.

**Demangeon.**—“Physiologie intellectuelle, ou développement de la doctrine du Professor Gall sur le cerveau et ses fonctions, 1808. Réimprimé en 1842.”

**Drs. Gall et Spurzheim.**—“Mémoire présenté à l'Institut de France le 14 mars, 1808. Recherches sur le Système Nerveux en général et sur celui du cerveau en particulier.” [1818.

**Dr. Spurzheim.**—“Observations sur la phrénologie.” 1 vol. in-8°,

**Dr. Gall.**—“Anatomie et physiologie du Système Nerveux en général et du cerveau en particulier.” 4 vol. in-4°. Atlas in folio de 1000 planches. Le docteur Spurzheim a pris part à la rédaction du 1<sup>er</sup> volume et de la moitié du 2<sup>e</sup>.

**Dr. Gall.**—“Sur l'origine des facultés morales et intellectuelles de l'homme et sur les conditions de la manifestation.” 6 vol. in-8°, 1822.

**Dr. Vimont.**—“Traité de phrénologie humaine et comparée.” 2 vol. in-4°, avec atlas in-f° de 120 planches, 1835.

**Dr. Broussais.**—“Cours de phrénologie.” 1 vol. in-8°, 1836.

**Robert Macinsh,** traduit par H. LEBEAU. — “Introduction à l'étude de la phrénologie par demandes et réponses.” 1 vol. in-18, 1838.

**Dr. Debout.**—“Esquisse de la phrénologie.” 1 vol. in-18, 1843.

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**Dr. Fossati.**—“Manuel pratique de phrénologie.” 1 vol. in-8°,

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On Monday, March 9th,  
An Anniversary Meeting of Dr. Gall's Birthday  
WILL BE HELD IN THE  
BOARD ROOM of the MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street, E.C.,  
At 7 p.m.,

When a special attraction has been reserved for that occasion.

W. BROWN, Esq., J.P., will Preside.



*The Unveiling of Dr. Gall's Bust and the Model of his  
Skull from the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, presented  
to the President, L. N. FOWLER, Esq., by Dr. VERNEAU,  
from the Anthropological Institute of Paris,*

ON THE OCCASION OF  
The Centenary of Dr. Gall,  
Celebrated in London, March, 1896.

*Short Speeches will be made by*

Messrs. KESWICK, SEVERN, ABLETT, COLEMAN, TIMSON,  
McKNIGHT, and Miss J. A. FOWLER.



A ÷ CONGRESS

WILL BE HELD AT  
QUEEN'S (Small) HALL,  
LANGHAM PLACE, W.,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1896.

President :

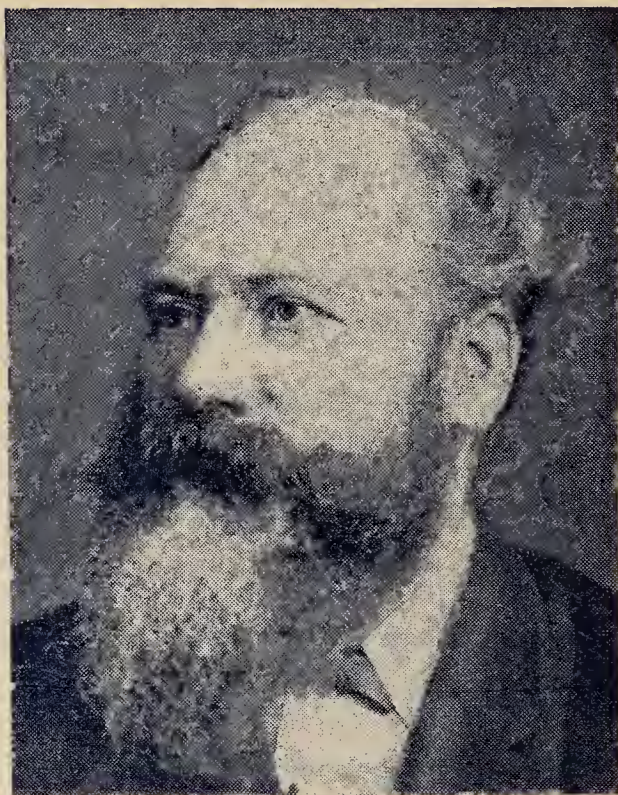
L. N. FOWLER, Esq.

Vice-Presidents :

DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, D.C.L., F.R.S. ;  
SIR ISAAC PITMAN ; and others.

# THE MORNING SESSION

Will commence at 10.30. a.m.



RICHARD S. SLY, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., will Preside.

Papers will be read on Various Aspects of  
**Phrenology, Craniology, Anthropology, Education,  
Temperance, Hygiene, &c.,**

BY

L. N. FOWLER, Esq., on "The Principles of Phrenology."

Mrs. C. FOWLER WELLS (New York), on "Dr. Gall and his Work."

Professor SIZER (New York).

Dr. E. C. BEALL (New York).

WM. BROWN, Esq., J.P., F.F.P.I. (Wellingboro), on "Phrenology in Business Life."

JOSIAH OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., on "Food and Character."

J. B. KESWICK, Esq. (Ilkley), on "The Practice of Phrenology." [Phrenology.]

Mrs. C. LEIGH HUNT WALLACE, on "Health and Hygiene: How Benefited by

C. W. ABLETT, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Yaxley), on "Skull and Brain."

D. T. ELLIOTT, Esq., F.F.P.I. (Sheerness), on "Character Reading."

NICHOLAS MORGAN, Esq. (Edinburgh), on "The Moral Influence of Phrenology."

J. W. TAYLOR, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A. (Morecambe), on "Hygienic Phrenology."

T. TIMSON, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Leicester), on "The Scientific Aspects of Phrenology."

Miss A. I. OPPENHEIM, F.B.P.A., on "Phreno-Physiognomy."

W. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.F.P.I. (Wales).

[Character.]

Rev. HENRY S. CLUBB (Philadelphia), on "Food in Relation to Development of



# AFTERNOON SESSION

At 2.30 p.m.



THE LADY ELIZABETH BIDDULPH will *Preside*.

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- Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER, F.A.I. (London), on "Phrenology during the Century."  
J. LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.B.A. (London), on "Pathological side of Phrenology."  
Miss MAYNARD (Westfield College, London), on "The Theory of Education reduced to Practice."  
S. HOYLAND, Esq. (Sheffield), on "History of Phrenology in Sheffield."  
J. H. RAPER, Esq. (London), and JOHN HILTON, Esq. (London), on "Phrenology and Temperance."  
DUNCAN MILLIGAN, Esq., F.R.A.S. (London), on "Phrenology in Bradford."  
LEOPOLD BECKER, Esq. (Paris), on "Phrenology in France."  
Mrs. BURGWIN (London), on "Mentally Weak Children."  
JAMSHEDJI MEHTA, Esq. (Bombay).  
P. N. CHAKRABURTTY, Esq. (India), on "Advance of Phrenology in India."  
TRIMBAKLET J. DESAI, Esq. (Bombay), on "Phrenology as regards its relation to Metaphysics."  
K. TAKAHASHI, Esq. (Japan).  
Miss GRAY, L.R.S.P. (Patna), on "Phrenology and Native Patients in India."

# ❖ CONVERSAZIONE, ❖

MARCH 10th, 1896,

QUEEN'S (small) HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, W.

## ❖ Programme. ❖

TO COMMENCE AT 8 P.M.

Reception of Visitors by the Council.

### TABLEAUX & VIVANTS.

#### Part I. ETHNOLOGY.

Caucasian—Japanese—Chinese—Malay—Turk—Swede—Greek—American Indian—  
Canadian—African—Laplander—Italian—Negro—Egyptian—Hindu—  
Russian—Mexican.

#### Part II. PHRENOLOGY ILLUSTRATED.

Veneration—Benevolence—Conscientiousness—Hope—Parental Love—Acquisi-  
tiveness—Constructiveness—Time—Tune—Secretiveness—Repose.

### A BLINDFOLD EXAMINATION OF A HEAD

By Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER, F.A.I.

### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

BY

J. MILLOTT SEVERN, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Brighton);  
A. DAVIES, Esq. (Bournemouth); and others.

### Scientific Lime-Light Views of the NEW PHOTOGRAPHY,

Described by H. SNOWDEN WARD, Esq.



Also Views of  
*Dr. GALL, SPURZHEIM, G. COMBE, and L. N. FOWLER, the only  
 reliable Portrait of Shakespeare, Edison, Dr. Gall's Birthplace,  
 Home, Grave, &c., &c.*

## Minute Sketches and Character Readings

By W. BROWN, Esq., F.A.I., and Miss J. A. FOWLER, F.A.I.

## Five-Minute Speeches, &c.

Curios, Skulls, Busts, Photographs. &c., &c.

# Musical Programme

BY

## ❖ THE ÆOLIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA. ❖

Conductress: MISS ROSABEL WATSON.

Pianist: MISS A. V. MUKLE, A.R.A.M.

1. MARCH .. .. "Algérienne" .. .. Bosc.
2. WALTZ .. .. "Tout en rose" .. .. Waldteufel.
3. AIR DE BALLET .. .. Nillson.
4. SELECTION FROM TOSTI'S SONGS .. .. Godfrey.
5. FLUTE SOLO .. .. "Serenade" .. .. Gounod.

Miss FLORENCE MUKLE.

6. WALTZ .. .. "The Beautiful Danube" .. .. Strauss.
7. SELECTION .. .. "Pirates of Penzance" .. .. Sullivan.
8. PIZZICATO .. .. "Elf Land" .. .. J. F. Barnet.
9. PIANOFORTE CONCERTO .. .. Hiller.

Miss A. V. MUKLE, A.R.A.M.

10. WALTZ .. .. "Souviens-toi" .. .. Waldteufel.
11. SPANISH SERENADE "Toreador et Andalouse" .. .. Rubinstein.
12. RECOLLECTIONS OF GOUNOD .. .. Godfrey.
13. MARCH .. .. "The Mountain Gnomes" .. .. Eilenberg.
14. MAZURKA RUSSE .. .. "La Tzigane" .. .. Ganne.
15. WALTZ .. .. "Santiago" .. .. Corbin.
16. GALOP .. .. "La Cyclone" .. .. Bosc.

Soloist - Miss GRAINGER KERR.

- SONG .. .. "Come quickly, Summer" .. .. E. A. Dick.  
 SONG .. .. Selected .. ..

Accompanied by Mrs. E. A. DICK.

God Save the Queen.

REFRESHMENTS DURING THE EVENING.

Carriages at 10.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th.

Visit to the College of Surgeons at 10 a.m.  
Darentb Asylum and Schools, Afternoon.



WEST VIEW.

## *A Reception of Delegates and Friends*

BY THE

PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL,

AT THE

HOUSE OF THE PRESIDENT,

GROVE PARK, KENT.

From 5 to 8 p.m.

Short Addresses by Messrs. MUSGROVE; COLEMAN, F.F.P.I.; SEVERN, F.B.P.A.; W. A. WILLIAMS, F.F.P.I. (and other Welsh Friends); MILLS; T. ARMSTRONG; HALL; P. THOMPSON; J. W. TAYLOR; Misses MALLARD; DEXTER; MAXWELL; CROW.

Violin Solo—Mr. BARNSDALE.

Mr. M. H. PIERCY, *General Secretary*,

4 & 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C







